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Nº 3

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part II. Africa

1 January 1958

CIA/RR-GR-182

DOCUMENT NO. 4
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
☐ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HQ 70-2
DATE: 24 Sep 79 REVIEWER: 006514

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part II. Africa
1 January 1958

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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part II. AFRICA

Introduction

Wherever possible, this report gives the generic names of first- and second-order civil divisions and the number of such units for each country. "Country" is here interpreted loosely to cover nations, dominions, colonies, protectorates, and other types of units. In general, the data reflect de facto sovereignty as of 1 January 1958. The counting of a particular civil division under the name of a country, however, does not necessarily imply recognition of its current political status by the United States Government.

The data vary considerably in relative completeness and accuracy from country to country. For some countries, information was available for first-order divisions only.

In several instances, the status of units as first- or second-order divisions is clouded by the existence of entities of intermediate rank. As a rule, an attempt was made to identify the basic first- and second-order units, and to deal with exceptions and intermediate units in the remarks. The nature of the data on hand, however, did not always favor strict adherence to this policy, and the compilers will quickly concede that valid interpretations different from theirs can be placed on many of the civil division patterns.

If the generic name of a civil division is transliterated from a language that does not employ a roman alphabet, the name used in this report is generally that used in one or more of the cited references. Wherever feasible, transliterations conform to the policies of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names; but conformity is not guaranteed. Wherever appropriate, generic terms are followed by a translation -- the "standard" translation where one could be discerned, and the choice of the compilers in other cases. Where translations only were available, that is, where the official form in current use could not be identified with certainty, the translation only is given in brackets.

Wherever the figure appearing after the first- or second-order division term is underlined it indicates that the figure was arrived at by counting the number of units shown on available maps. Because of cartographic ambiguities and errors in counting, these figures may be less accurate than those (not underlined) that were taken from documentary sources. In general, the map-count figures will be accurate if small, but are likely to include minor errors where more than 50 units were counted.

The date given for each civil division category is that of the main source from which information was taken. Where basic data were drawn from numerous sources, the date may span several years -- for example, 1951-57.

The references cited generally include the main source from which data for this report were taken. In some instances, it was necessary to note several references in order to give complete coverage for both first- and second-order divisions. References include maps, lists, and other works useful in interpreting administrative relationships. After each citation, a brief indication of the type of data presented by the source is given.

Reference materials for which call numbers or map numbers are given in the citations can be obtained on request from the CIA Map Library, extension 2596. Maps with map numbers generally are obtainable as retention copies, whereas all items with call numbers are available only on loan. Most of the unnumbered books, reports, and documents that are cited as references are in the CIA Library (extension 8708), the Department of State Library, or the Library of Congress. A few, however, are available at the CIA Map Library.

Where reliability of the data is particularly doubtful, or where some relationship is not covered by the available sources, the discrepancies are noted under the heading "Gaps."

UNCLASSIFIED

Section A

NORTHWEST AFRICA

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS província (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS concelho (commune): 12

1957

REMARKS The official third-order unit is the freguesia (parish), of which there were 32 in 1952. It might be more realistic to view the freguesia as second-order, giving the concelho first-order rank. Some concelhos include but one freguesia.

No towns rank officially as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCES Anuário Commercial de Portugal, Vol. I, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1957; names of concelhos.

Lereno, Álvaro. Dicionário Corografico do Arquipélago de Cabo Verde, Agencia Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon, 1952; names of units and administrative relationships.

Atlas de Portugal Ultramarino, Ministério das Colónias, Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Colóniais, Lisbon, 1948; data are not current, but the maps are among the few available that show freguesia boundaries.

*The Cape Verde Islands are a Portuguese overseas province. A 1951 revision of the constitution of Portugal gave former colonies the status of "overseas provinces" and indicated that such provinces are integral parts of Portugal, and as such are entitled to representation in the National Assembly. The civil-division breakdown above recognizes the official view by including "province" as a first-order division. Since the erstwhile colonies are widely scattered, however, and are in many ways separate political entities, the official third-order divisions -- more realistically second-order -- are noted under Remarks.

Revised 1 May 58

IFNI*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

provincia (province): 1

1958

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

distrito (district): 3

1954

REMARKS

In 1958, Ifni -- formerly a territory of the now defunct Spanish West Africa -- became a separate province under a Governor-General reporting directly to the "Director-General of African Provinces" in Madrid. In considering the administrative divisions of the area, it would probably be more realistic to ignore the official province designation and regard Ifni as a country-like entity with three distritos of first- rather than second-order rank.

REFERENCES

Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Vol. XL, 1957-58, Keesing's Publications, Ltd., London; recent administrative division changes; number of units (p. 16,004).

Resumen Estadístico de Africa Española, Direccion General de Marruecos y Colonias e Instituto de Estudios Africanos, Madrid, 1954; administrative relationships.

GAPS

No map coverage that includes district boundaries of Ifni is available.

*A small coastal enclave within Morocco that constitutes a Spanish "African province".

Revised 1 May 58

SPANISH SAHARA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

provincia (province): 1

1958

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

- -

REMARKS

The Spanish Sahara was formerly a territory of Spanish West Africa. Early in 1958, however, a reorganization eliminated Spanish West Africa as a political entity and made the Spanish Sahara a separate province. The Governor-General of the new province reports directly to the "Director-General of African Provinces" in Madrid.

The pre-1958 Spanish Sahara comprised 3 areas: Zona al Sur del Dra, Rio de Oro (colony), and Saguia El Hamra (region), which were first-order civil divisions. The Zona al Sur del Dra was transferred to Moroccan sovereignty in 1958, and whether the 2 remaining areas -- Rio de Oro and Saguia El Hamra -- are still considered as civil divisions is not made clear by available data.

REFERENCES

Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Vol. XL, 1957-58, Keesing's Publications, Ltd., London; recent administrative division changes (p. 16,004).

Diccionario Enciclopedico Abreviado, tomo 1, Espasa-Calpe, S.A., Madrid, 6th ed., 1954; pre-1958 administrative relationships; boundaries of divisions of Spanish Sahara shown on map at 1:6,500,000; (p. 202).

GAPS

Additional data are needed on all aspects of the internal administrative system. Particularly in need of clarification are the ways, if any, in which pre-1958 administrative arrangements are affected by 1958 territorial changes and governmental reorganization.

*A Spanish "African province."

MOROCCO

Name and number of

FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

[province]: 19

1956

[independent city (prefecture-?)]: 5

Name and number of

SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

[unit]*: 170

1952

REMARKS

The civil divisions of Morocco are in transition. Plans for consolidating the 5 provinces of the former Spanish zone into 3 provinces have been announced, but actual consolidation has not yet been started. The former international city of Tangier, now treated as a separate province, will probably become part of 1 of the 3 new consolidated provinces.

The Southern Zone of Morocco (Zona al Sur del Dra) has been transferred from Spanish to Moroccan sovereignty, but how this area will fit into the internal administrative pattern of Morocco is not yet known. Two cities of the former Spanish Protectorate (Ceuta and Melilla) are still under Spanish control.

REFERENCES**

Morocco Administrative Divisions; 1:2,000,000; Nov 52; gives names and designations of units of the complex French and Spanish administrative systems that existed in Morocco prior to its independence; shows current boundaries of 6 provinces (Tangier and the 5 provinces of the former Spanish protectorate). Approximate locations of other provinces can be worked out by referring to the list of province names given on the following page. Map No. 12380.

*An arbitrary designation to refer to the numerous divisions that were basically second-order under pre-independence arrangements (French: cercle, circonscription, annexe; and Spanish: distrito, comarca). Although the figure (170) is approximate, it probably approaches the current official figure since the Moroccan Government has undoubtedly found it necessary to retain, for the present at least, many divisions of the French and Spanish systems.

**The map cited below was not available for checking and analysis in connection with the data presented above, but it would presumably update the picture and offer useful boundary information:

Maroc: Carte Administrative; 1:1,500,000; 1'Institut Géographique National -- Annexe du Maroc, 1957; names and boundaries of first-order units.

MOROCCO
con't

REFERENCES
(con't)

Morocco; Provincial Organization, Office of Naval Intelligence, Information Report, IR 215-56, Naval Attache, Tangier, 6 Nov 56; encloses press quotation from a Moroccan Government dahir that lists provinces and independent (prefecture) cities as follows:

Provinces

Agadir, Beni Mellal, Chaouen (Xauen), Chaouia, Fez, Larache, Marrakech, Mazagan, Meknes, Nador, Oujda, Quarzazate, Rabat, Rif, Safi, Tafilalt, Tangier, Taza, Tetuan.

Independent Cities

Casablanca, Marrakech, Meknes, Rabat, Tetuan.

GAPS

Official Arabic designations for civil divisions are not known. Map coverage for boundaries and data on second-order units are lacking.

ALGERIA

Northern Departments under the General Government of Algeria
headed by a Ministre résidant en Algérie*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS IGAME** (regional prefecture): 3
1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS département (department): 12
1957

REMARKS The third-order unit is the arrondissement, of which there are
71 (increased from 37, 21 May 1957).

The fourth-order units are the communes, which numbered about
1,100 in January 1957. Communes (self-governing) are replacing
the communes mixtes (administered by appointed officials), but
the relative completeness of the transition is not known.

The division pattern reflects the major changes put into effect
by Decree 56-641, 28 June 1956, and other decrees of the French
Resident Minister in Algeria.

The Algerian administrative system has undergone many changes
in the last year and a half and is still changing; no aspect of
it as presented here should be regarded as firm or final.

REFERENCES Keesing's Contemporary Archives, Vol. No. XL, 1957-58, Keesing's
Publications, Ltd., London; recent administrative division
changes; number of units (p. 15,646).

Enclopédie mensuelle d'outre-mer, Société anonyme l'encyclopédie
d'outre-mer, Paris, No. 79, March 1957; p. 122-124, names of
first- and second-order units; boundaries shown on 1:3,500,000
map; data on arrondissements are obsolete.

Programme et Action du Gouvernement en Algérie, Service de
l'Information du Cabinet du Ministre résidant en Algérie, Imprimerie
Officielle du Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, Alger, August 1956;
administrative relationships.

GAPS Arrondissement data, names, and information on boundaries are
needed.

*See following page for Saharan Departments (Territoires du Sud), which are
administered directly from Paris by the Ministère du Sahara.

**IGAME is an acronym designating an area that is controlled by an Inspecteur
Generaux de l'Administration en Mission Extraordinaire. The 3 such areas in
Algeria are the old departments of Alger, Oran, and Constantine; 2 communes from
the former Territoires du Sud have been added to the last.

ALGERIA

Saharan Departments administered directly from Paris
by the Ministère du Sahara

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

département (department): 2

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

préfecture (prefecture): 2

1957

sous-préfecture (subprefecture): 3

REMARKS

The two departments are Saoura and Oases. Saoura is divided into 2 units: one prefecture and one subprefecture. The former is directed personally by a prefect and the latter by a subordinate officer reporting to the prefect. The same arrangement apparently exists in Oases, except that there are two subprefectures instead of one. Whether the subprefectures should be considered below second-order in rank is open to interpretation.

REFERENCES

Journal Officiel de la République Française, No. 224 (laws and decrees), Direction Rédaction et Administration, Paris, 26 September 1957; administrative relationships; names of the new departments.

Les Départements du Sahara; 1:25,000,000; p. 160 in L'Information Géographique, No. 4, September-October 1957; J. B. Baillié et Fils, Paris; names and boundaries of the départements and their subdivisions.

TUNISIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS contrôle civil (civil control area): 20

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS caïdat (chieftanship): 37

1955

REMARKS The 5 regions into which the civil control areas were once grouped as functioning administrative units were apparently eliminated in 1947. Djerba Island is a contrôle civil; the Kerkennah Islands belong to the Sfax contrôle civil. There exists in southern Tunisia a territoire militaire of uncertain status; some sources list it as a unit of contrôle civil rank.

Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as first- or second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; contrôle civil boundaries shown on 1:6,250,000 map (p. 8). Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Almanach Agricole Tunisien, Office de l'Experimentation et de la Vulgarisation Agricoles, La Presse, Tunis, Dec 1954; lists côntrôle civil names (p. 45-49).

Encyclopédie mensuelle d'outremer, Société anonyme l'encyclopédie d'outre-mer, Paris, 1953 (special number "Tunisie 53"); map at 1:2,200,000 following p. 22 shows caïdat boundaries, but data are incomplete for southern Tunisia.

GAPS More recent data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system, especially: names, map coverage for boundaries, and information on the current status of the southern military zone.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS territoire (territory): 8

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS cercle (circle): 118

1956

REMARKS Cercles vary greatly in size and importance. The third-order units (subdivisions) into which they are divided number about 205, with the number of subdivisions per cercle ranging from 0 to 8.

Three cities in Sénégal have the status of communes de plein exercice (communes of full authority): Dakar, Rufisque, and Saint Louis. In a strict sense, however, no cities rank as first- or second-order civil divisions. Saint Louis is unique in that it is the capital of two territories: Sénégal and Mauritanie.

REFERENCES Guid' A.O.F. 1956-57, Agence Havas, Dakar, Oct 1956; names of units and administrative relationships; boundaries of first-order divisions and seats of other units shown on various sketchy maps.

Carte Administrative de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1:6,500,000; Institut Géographique National, Paris, 1954; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 99905.

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of units first- through third-order on maps at 1:7,500,000; not completely current, but useful because names of units are listed in systematic outline and keyed to maps by number. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Dictionnaire des Communes, Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1956; names of units (first-through third-order) and their administrative seats.

GAPS Readily available map coverage for boundaries leaves much to be desired in currency and detail.

GAMBIA
(United Kingdom Colony and Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

division: 4

1951-56

colony: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 35

1951-54

town: 1

colony district: 1

REMARKS

Treating the colony and protectorate as a single entity seems justified since provisions of the Gambia Constitution (Order in Council of 1954) apply to both, and their administration is mixed.

Some colony land is administered under the Protectorate Ordinance. The only parts that have a separate colony administration are the island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst -- the one town noted as a second-order division -- is located, and the adjacent Kombo St. Mary district on the mainland. Bathurst is administered by a town council, and the Kombo St. Mary district by a "rural authority."

REFERENCES

The Colonial Office List 1951, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

Gambia; 1:1,000,000; Directorate of Colonial Surveys, D.C.S. No. 962, 2nd ed., 1954; names and boundaries of units. Call No. 52812.

Whitaker's Almanack, Joseph Whitaker, London, 1956; area of the colony; administrative relationships.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS província (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS concelho (commune): 3
 1954 circunscrição (circumscription): 8

REMARKS

The official third-order unit is the posto administrativo (administrative post) of which there are 40. It might be more realistic to consider the postos administrativos as second-order, giving the concelhos and circunscrições first-order rank.

Administrative posts apparently do not have precise boundaries. Concelhos take in the more populous and better-organized areas whereas circunscrições are administrative units for regions of secondary economic importance and, usually, relatively sparse population.

Apparently, no towns their own right as official first-
 or second-order ci s.

REFERENCES

Da Mota, A. Teixeira
 Ultramar, Agência Ger.
 Biblioteca, Lisbon, 19
 communes and circumscri:
 1:2,000,000 (p. 68).

luguesa, Vol. II, Ministério do
 ar, Divisão Publicações e
 rative relationships; names of
 daries shown on sketch map at

Atlas de Portugal Ultramar
 Missões Geográficas e de
 names and seats of most adu

ério das Colónias, Junta das
 Coloniais, Lisbon, 1948;
 posts (data not current).

*Portuguese Guinea is a Portuguese overseas province. A revision of the constitution of Portugal gave former colonies the status of "overseas provinces" and indicated that such provinces are integral parts of Portugal, and as such are entitled to representation in the National Assembly. The "civil" division breakdown above recognizes the official view by including "province" as a first-order division. Since the erstwhile colonies are widely scattered, however, and are in many ways separate political entities, the official third-order divisions -- more realistically second-order -- are noted under marks.

SIERRA LEONE
(British Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 3

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 12

1955

REMARKS Apparently, no towns rank as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCE Sierra Leone Protectorate Handbook, Chief Commissioner's Office,
Sierra Leone, 1955; names and boundaries of units on accompanying
map at 1:1,100,000. Call No. gE208. S51 1955.

LIBERIA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1955

province: 3

county: 5

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1952

district: 9

REMARKS

The coastal belt is divided into 5 counties, the interior into 3 provinces, which in turn are divided into 9 districts. The districts, however, may exist more in theory than in fact. As far as is known, the coastal counties have no officially recognized lower-order units. Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of first- and second-order units shown on 1:3,500,000 map (p. 9); names listed and keyed to map by number. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Anderson, R. Earle. Liberia, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1952; administrative relationships (p. 211-214); names of first- and second-order units; boundaries shown on sketchy end paper map at 1:2,500,000.

Liberia; 1:2,100,000; Oct 55; names and boundaries of first-order units. Map No. 13841.

GHANA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

region: 5

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 26

1957

REMARKS

Some of the districts comprise 2 non-contiguous parts. Wenchis-Sunyani District is a composite formed at times when the government agent posted to Sunyani is distinctly senior to the agent at Wenchis. When the two agents are nearly equal in seniority, the composite is divided into two separate districts.

Apparently, no towns rank as civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Ghana; 1:1,500,000, Survey Dept., Accra, 1957; names and boundaries of first- and second-order unit. Call No. 104254.

Ghana Administrative Divisions, Foreign Service Despatch, Accra No. 160, Nov 57; administrative relationships.

*Including the western portion of the former German colony of Togo -- now a United Nations Trust Territory still technically under United Kingdom administration.

TOGO
(United Nations Trust Territory: France)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS cercle (circle): 10
1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS subdivision: 11

REMARKS Some cercles have no subdivisions, others have from 1 to 3. There are 7 communes mixtes, that is, towns in the first stages of municipal organization. These, however, do not appear to rank officially as second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of cercles shown on 1:7,500,000 map (p.10); data are current except for Bassari area identified as a subdivision sanitaire, which is now ranked as a cercle. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

GUID' A.O.F. 1956-57, Agence Havas, Dakar, Oct 56; names of units, first- and second-order, in hierarchic outline.

*Comprises the eastern and larger portion of the former German colony of Togo. The western portion of the former colony is discussed under Ghana, p. 16.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

region: 3

quasi-federal territory: 1

federal territory: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

province: 28

REMARKS

The three regions are the Northern, Western, and Eastern. The northern portion of the former British Cameroons (mandate) is administered as an integral part of the Northern Region but subject, technically, to the approval of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The quasi-federal territory, the southern part of the former British mandate, is the Southern Cameroons. It includes the Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, and is administered somewhat as a region subject to the approval of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

The federal territory is the municipality of Lagos, capital of the Federation of Nigeria, which is located within the Colony Province of the Western Region. Lagos is the only city with status as a first- or second-order division.

REFERENCES

Administrative Map of Nigeria; 1:1,000,000; Director of Federal Surveys, Lagos; revised to 1956; names and boundaries of regions and provinces; Nigeria-Cameroons boundary. Call No. 101963.

Constitutional Progress in the Federation of Nigeria, Great Britain, Central Office of Information, Reference Division, London, 1955; administrative relationships.

The Colonial Office List 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

*The federation comprises the Northern, Western, and Eastern Regions of Nigeria, the Federal Territory of Lagos, and the Southern Cameroons -- part of a United Kingdom trust territory that was formerly a British mandate.

CAMEROONS
(United Nations Trust Territory: France)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS région (region): 19

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS subdivision: 68

1956

REMARKS Regions are small near the coast and much larger in the interior.
The number of subdivisions per region varies from 1 to 5.

There are 15 communes mixtes (towns in the first stages of municipal organization). These entitles, however, apparently are not considered second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of first- and second-order divisions on 1:7,500,000 map; names keyed to map by number; useful but data are not completely current. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Froelich, J.C., Cameroun-Togo, Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1956; the number of units.

SPANISH GUINEA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS distrito (district): 2

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS administración regional (regional administration): 4

1956

REMARKS One distrito and one administración regional include Fernando Poo and Annabón Island. The other distrito comprises mainland Spanish Guinea and Elobey Chico, Elobey Grande, and Corisco islands. This area in turn is divided into three regional administrations: coast, center, and east.

The third-order unit is called an administración territorial, of which there are 3 in the offshore islands and 9 in the continental district.

The governor of the whole territory resides in Santa Isabel, the main town of Fernando Poo.

REFERENCES Geografía de España, Vol. 4, Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, Barcelona, 1956; names of units and administrative relationships (p. 472). Call No. F 524.07 v. 4.

Resumen Estadístico de Africa Española, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias e Instituto de Estudios Africanos, Madrid, 1954; names of units in hierarchic outline (p. 405).

GAPS Apparently, no maps showing boundaries of the units are available.

*Including the islands of Fernando Poo, Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico, and Annabón -- all in the Gulf of Guinea.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS província (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS concelho (commune): 2

1957 residência (residency): 1

REMARKS

The official third-order unit is the freguesia (parish), of which there were 12 in 1948. It might be more realistic to consider the freguesia a second-order division, giving the concelho first-order rank. Each major island constitutes a concelho.

The residência is Ouidah -- a very small Portuguese exclave on the French West Africa coast (6°20'N-2°5'E). The fort of São João Baptista de Ajudá, founded in 1788, is located here.

No towns have official status as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCES

Annuário Comercial de Portugal, Vol. I, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1957; names of concelhos and the residência.

Atlas de Portugal Ultramarino, Ministério das Colónias, Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Coloniais, Lisbon, 1948; freguesia data, which may not be current; boundaries mapped at 1:250,000 and other scales.

*The islands of São Tomé and Príncipe form a Portuguese overseas province. A 1951 revision of the constitution of Portugal gave former colonies the status of "overseas provinces" and indicated that such provinces are integral parts of Portugal, and as such are entitled to representation in the National Assembly. The civil-division breakdown above recognizes the official view by including "province" as a first-order division. Since the erstwhile colonies are widely scattered, however, and are in many ways separate political entities, the official third-order divisions -- more realistically second-order -- are noted under Remarks.

1
NORTHEAST AFRICA

Section B

NORTHEAST AFRICA

Note on United Arab Republic

The formation early in 1958 of the United Arab Republic obscures somewhat the internal administrative arrangements of the countries involved: Egypt, Syria, and Yemen.

Although the new federation is still in a formative stage, available data permit tentative conclusions regarding its administrative system. Egypt and Syria are viewed as "provinces" (the official Arabic term is not yet known), which means the pre-1958 administrative divisions of the two "countries" should be lowered one step in rank. The relationship of Yemen to the Republic as thus far explained seems to be little more than that of an associated or tightly allied state. Thus, for the present at least, Yemen should not be regarded as a "province" of the new entity, but as a country.

The pre-1958 divisions of Egypt are noted on p.23, those of Syria and Yemen are considered in Civil Divisions of the World, Part I, Asia and the USSR. Another Middle East federation, the Arab Union, is also discussed in Part I. As now constituted, it includes Iraq and Jordan but no African countries.

LIBYA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS [province]: 3

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS [district]: 16

1954

REMARKS

The three divisions considered to be provinces are Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan. The 4 districts of Tripolitania are broken down into some 17 subdistricts, one of which includes Tripoli city and environs; districts of other provinces do not appear to be subdivided. The oasis districts of Fezzan do not have precise boundaries. In Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, district boundaries are defined only in areas of relatively fixed settlement near the coast.

REFERENCE

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; names and boundaries of units, first- through third-order, on maps at 1:4,500,000 and 1:18,750,000 (p.19); data are from material submitted by the Libyan Government to the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission for Libya, 1954. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

GAPS

No readily available sources give the official (Arabic) generic names for administrative units; presumably, these could be obtained from documents submitted to the UN by the Libyan Government.

EGYPT

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1955

mudiriya (province): 15*
muhafazah (governorate): 5
[frontier district]: 5

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1947-55

markaz (district): 112
qism (quarter or ward): 33
[frontier district subdivisions --
towns, villages, oases, and districts]: 28

REMARKS

The provinces take in most of the settled area of the Nile valley and delta and adjacent oases, and are divided into markaz. Between the settled area and the coasts or land frontiers are the frontier districts (sometimes called provinces) wherein governmental functions are carried out by the Frontiers Administration under the Ministry of War.

Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Suez, and Canal) comprise major cities and strategic areas and are divided into qisms.

There seems to be no basis for regarding Upper and Lower Egypt as civil divisions, although the provinces are grouped this way in the Egyptian census and other lists.

The Gaza Strip (31°20'N-34°15'E) is administered by an Egyptian governor (army officer), but whether this official reports directly to the national government or through the Sinai Frontier District is not known.

REFERENCES

The Atlas of Services-1955; Republic of Egypt, Permanent Council for Public Welfare Services, Government Press, Cairo, 1956-?; names of first-order units.

Egypt; 1:1,000,000; George Philip and Son, Ltd., London; 1956; mudiriya boundaries sketchily portrayed (Fuadiya province is not shown).

Population Census of Egypt, 1947; Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Statistical and Census Department, Government Press, Cairo, 1954; generic and place names of units.

GAPS

More recent data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system.

*A number of reports (1951-55) have noted plans for forming new provinces. To date, however, confirmation of the establishment of these units is lacking, and they are not counted in the province total.

SUDAN -

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

province: 8

commissionership: 2

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1956

district: 47

REMARKS

The commissionerships are Khartoum and Port Sudan; boundaries of the latter are not known. Khartoum commissionership takes in considerably more than Khartoum city, but is still small in area as compared with the provinces.

REFERENCES

Sudan Almanac, An Official Handbook, Sudan Government, Khartoum, 1956; (p. 61-67) names of first- and second-order units; administrative relationships interpreted.

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of first- and second-order units on map at 1:10,000,000; names given in accompanying list; data are useful but not as current as in Sudan Almanac cited above. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

ETHIOPIA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1954-56

taglai-gizat (main province): 12

[federated autonomous unit]: 1

[capital city]: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1951-56

awrajja-gizat (subprovince): 6⁴

[division]: 6

REMARKS

The federated autonomous unit is Eritrea wherein are located the 6 divisions.

Addis Ababa, the capital city, is a first-order unit in the sense that its chief official is instructed directly by the Minister of the Interior, as are governors of provinces.

REFERENCES

Telecommunications Survey of Ethiopia 1950-51; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C. (Study prepared by International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., New York); first map, map section, Ethiopia Political Divisions, 1:4,000,000, 1951; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units; no data for Eritrea.

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; names and boundaries of first-order units, also second-order for Eritrea. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Howard, W.E., Public Administration in Ethiopia, J.B. Wolters, Groningen, Netherlands, 1956; administrative relationships.

*Including Eritrea, over which Ethiopia acquired sovereignty in 1952.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

cercle (circle): 4

1955-56

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

subdivision: 3

1955-56

REMARKS

The largest cercle, Tajoura, appears to be the only one divided into second-order units. It is doubtful whether any of the units have precise boundaries. No towns rank as first- or second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Dictionnaire des Communes, Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1956; names of first-order units.

Bottin des Communes, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1955; administrative relationships and names of second-order units.

GAPS

Map coverage for boundaries is lacking.

BRITISH SOMALILAND
(United Kingdom Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 6

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

- -

REMARKS

Apparently, there are no second-order units nor towns that rank as civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; names and boundaries of districts on map at 1:8,000,000 (p.18). Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Statesman's Yearbook 1955; Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London; names of districts.

SOMALIA
(United Nations Trust Territory: Italy)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS commissariato (commissariat): 6

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS residenza (residency): 27

1954

REMARKS

The residency of Mogadiscio takes in little more than the city (capital of Somalia) and its environs. Apparently, no other towns rank in their own right as civil divisions.

Some civil division boundaries follow very roughly the limits of areas occupied by particular tribal groups.

Since a major portion of the boundary between Ethiopia and Somalia has not been delimited, the boundaries of many interior civil divisions are also uncertain.

REFERENCES

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; names and boundaries of units on map at 1:8,400,000. Call No. aA000-23.W6-1954.

Report on Somaliland Under Italian Administration, United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1951, United Nations, New York, 1952; administrative terminology and relationships; number of units.

Section C

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICA

KENYA*
(United Kingdom Colony and Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 6

1955

extraprovincial district: 1

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 35

1955

REMARKS

The governor of the colony is also governor of the protectorate. The protectorate comprises a strip of land extending 10 miles inland along the coast from Tanganyika to Kipini, and also the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. This area constitutes the "mainland" dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for which a rental is paid by the United Kingdom. Existing Kenya civil divisions do not differentiate between the colony and the protectorate; certain districts include parts of both.

The extraprovincial district comprises the capital, Nairobi, and its immediate environs; otherwise, no towns appear to rank as first- or second-order civil divisions.

Some 1,500 square miles of Kenya territory (center: 20°10'N-35°10'E), adjoining the Kenya-Uganda frontier is administered by Uganda.

REFERENCES

Kenya; 1:3,000,000; Directorate of Colonial Surveys, revised by Survey of Kenya, 1955; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units; a marginal note indicates that the boundaries shown . . . "are in accordance with Government Proclamation but in practice do not everywhere conform with actual administrative boundaries." Call No. 99027.

Colonial Office List 1955; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

*The East Africa High Commission -- established in 1948 to administer services of common interest to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika -- is treated as a "regional organization" in official British sources and thus is not considered here as a country government, although it has some characteristics of such a government.

UGANDA*
(United Kingdom Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 4

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 14

1955

REMARKS Buganda Province is sometimes called a kingdom. Mbale township may rank as a district.

An area of some 1,500 square miles in Kenya (center: 2°10'N, -- 35°10'E), adjoining the Kenya-Uganda boundary, is administered by Uganda.

REFERENCES Map of Uganda Protectorate; 1:1,000,000; Survey, Land, and Mines Department, Uganda, May 1955; names and boundaries of first-through third-order civil divisions. Call No. 53769.

Saben's Commercial Directory and Handbook of Uganda 1955-56; Saben and Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda, 1955; administrative relationships.

Colonial Office List 1955; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

*The East Africa High Commission -- established in 1948 to administer services of common interest to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika -- is treated as a "regional organization" in official British sources and thus is not considered here as a country government, although it has some characteristics of such a government.

TANGANYIKA*

(United Nations Trust Territory: United Kingdom)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 8

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 54

1955

REMARKS

Many district boundaries follow those of native chieftanships.

Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Tanganyika; 1:4,200,000; Directorate of Colonial Surveys, No. D.C.S. (Misc)218, 1955; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 96856.

Colonial Office List 1955; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

*The East Africa High Commission -- established in 1948 to administer services of common interest to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika -- is treated as a "regional organization" in official British sources and thus is not considered here as a country government, although it has some characteristics of such a government.

RUANDA-URUNDI
(United Nations Trust Territory: Belgium)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

résidence: 2

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

territoire: 18

1955

REMARKS

Apparently, no towns rank as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCE

Territoire du Ruanda-Urundi; 1:500,000; Ministère des Colonies;
Institut Géographique Militaire, Bruxelles, 1955, printed 1956;
names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No.
53777.

BELGIAN CONGO
(Colony)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 6

1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 25

1956

REMARKS

No towns have status as first- or second-order divisions; Léopoldville, Elisabethville, and Jadotville, however, rank as third-order units.

REFERENCE*

Carte des Territoires; 1:1,000,000; Institut Géographique du Congo Belge, 1956; folio for each province includes list and index map and individual 1:1,000,000 maps for each third-order unit. Call No. aE302.B43 1956.

*The map cited below was not available for checking and analysis in connection with data presented above, but presumably it would update the picture and offer useful boundary information:

Congo - Belge: Organisation Territoriale; 1:3,000,000; 1958. Names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Call No. 108,600.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS : territoire (territory): 4
1956

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS : région (region): 55
1955

REMARKS The third-order units are districts, which number about 130.
Apparently, no towns rank in their own right as civil divisions.

REFERENCES Dictionnaire des Communes, Editions Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1956;
names of units, capitals, and administrative relationships.

Afrique Equatoriale Française, 1:12,500,000; Service Géographique
de l'A.E.F. et du Cameroun, 1955; names and boundaries of first-
through third-order units (many names abbreviated because of small
scale). Call No. 97205.

Section D

SOUTHERN AFRICA

—
SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS província (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS distrito (district): 13

1957

REMARKS As of 1956, the official third-order units are the:

concelho (commune): 55

circunscrição (circumscription): .20

It might be more realistic to view both of these units as second-order, giving the districts first-order rank. Concelhos take in the more populous and better-organized areas whereas circunscrições are administrative units for regions of secondary economic importance and relatively sparse population.

The detached Cabinda area north of the mouth of the Congo forms a district.

Apparently, no towns rank officially as first- or second-order divisions.

REFERENCES Anuário Commercial De Portugal, Vol. I, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1957; names of distritos.

Anuário do Ultramar Português, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1956; names of units including concelhos and circunscrições; boundaries shown on sketchy map at 1:5,500,000 (following p. 65).

Coelho, A. Vasconcelos Pinto. "A divisão distrital da província de Angola," Garcia de Orta -- Revista da Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações do Ultramar, Vol. III, No. 1, Lisbon, 1955; administrative relationships; descriptions of the distritos.

*Angola is a Portuguese overseas province. A 1951 revision of the constitution of Portugal gave former colonies the status of "overseas provinces" and indicated that such provinces are integral parts of Portugal, and as such are entitled to representation in the National Assembly. The civil-division breakdown above recognizes the official view by including "province" as a first-order division. Since the erstwhile colonies are widely scattered, however, and are in many ways separate political entities, the official third-order divisions -- more realistically second-order -- are noted under Remarks.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS territory: 3

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 10

Nyasaland: 1956 district: 42
Northern Rhodesia: 1955
Southern Rhodesia: 1953

REMARKS The 3 territories comprise second-order units as follows:

Nyasaland 3 provinces

Northern Rhodesia 7 provinces

Southern Rhodesia 42 districts

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia also have districts that formerly were second-order units. Under the federation, however, they are now third-order units. One source shows the 40-odd districts of Southern Rhodesia grouped into five "regions," but the available evidence does not indicate that these regions function as second-order administrative divisions.

No towns appear to rank as first- or second-order administrative units.

REFERENCES Nyasaland Protectorate Report For the Year 1956, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; accompanying map at 1:2,500,000 includes names and boundaries of Nyasaland provinces and districts.

Colonial Office Report on Northern Rhodesia for the Year 1955, Government Printer, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, 1956; accompanying map at 1:3,000,000 includes names and boundaries of the provinces of Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia; 1:1,000,000; Southern Rhodesia Survey Unit, Reserve Section, Government Lithographic Press, Salisbury, 1943, reprinted 1949, hand corrected to 1953; names and boundaries of districts.

GAPS More recent data are needed for Southern Rhodesia.

MOZAMBIQUE*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS provincia (province): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS distrito (district): 9

1957

REMARKS As of 1956, the official third-order units are the:

concelho (commune) 55

circunscricão (circumscription) .. 20

It might be more realistic to consider both of these units as second-order, giving the districts first-order rank. Concelhos take in the more populous and better-organized areas whereas circunscricões are administrative units for regions of secondary economic importance and, usually, relatively sparse population.

The information above is based on a decree of 20 October 1954 that changed considerably the civil divisions of Mozambique.

Apparently, no towns rank officially as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCES Anuário Commercial de Portugal, Vol. I, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1957; names of distritos.

Anuário do Ultramar Portugues, Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Lisbon, 1956; names of units including concelhos and circunscricões; boundaries shown on sketchy map at 1:5,500,000 (following p. 180).

*Mozambique is a Portuguese overseas province. A 1951 revision of the constitution of Portugal gave former colonies the status of "overseas provinces" and indicated that such provinces are integral parts of Portugal, and as such are entitled to representation in the National Assembly. The civil-division breakdown above recognizes the official view by including "province" as a first-order division. Since the erstwhile colonies are widely scattered, however, and are in many ways separate political entities, the official third-order divisions -- more realistically second-order -- are noted under Remarks.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
(Union of South Africa Mandate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

magisterial district: 19

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

- -

REMARKS

District magistrates exercise administrative as well as judicial functions. The northern districts (Eastern Caprivi Strip, Grootfontein, Kaokoveld, and Ovamboland) are legally "magisterial," but are under the control of officers of the Native Affairs Branch of the South-West African Government. No towns appear to rank as districts, and there are no recognized second-order units.

For convenience, Walvis Bay (374 square miles), a detached portion of the Union of South Africa (Cape Province) within South-West Africa, is administered with South-West Africa from Windhoek.

REFERENCES

South Africa Administrative Areas and Native Reserves;
1:4,000,000; Sept 55; names and boundaries of districts. Map No.
25029.

Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, 1950, Bureau of
Census and Statistics, Union of South Africa, Government Printer,
Pretoria; administrative relationships.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 4

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

magisterial district: 271

1955

REMARKS

District magistrates exercise administrative as well as judicial functions. Districts are graded or ranked according to "unit value" -- local conditions, historical background, etc. Many of the districts are small and take in little more than a city and its suburbs. Most of the Cape Town urban area falls within one district.

For convenience, Walvis Bay (374 square miles), a detached portion of Cape Province within South-West Africa, is administered with South-West Africa from Windhoek.

In 1947, the Union of South Africa took possession from the United Kingdom of the Prince Edward Islands, some 1,200 miles Southeast of Cape Town. Presumably, whatever administration these normally uninhabited isles require is exercised through one of the ministries of the Union of South Africa Government.

REFERENCES

South Africa Administrative Areas and Native Reserves;
1:4,000,000; Sept 55; names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Map No. 25029.

Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, 1950; Bureau of Census and Statistics, Union of South Africa, Government Printer, Pretoria; administrative relationships.

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES (BECHUANALAND, BASUTOLAND, AND SWAZILAND)*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS territory: 3

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 25

Bechuanaland
and Basutoland: 1957
Swaziland: 1954

REMARKS

The three territories are noncontiguous. Bechuanaland, the largest, is located north of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland is an enclave within the Union; and Swaziland is surrounded by Union of South Africa territory except on the east where it is bordered by Mozambique.

The district breakdown is as follows:

Bechuanaland . . .	10
Basutoland	9
Swaziland	6

Many district boundaries follow those of native chieftanships.

No towns appear to rank as civil divisions.

REFERENCES

The Commonwealth Relations Office List 1957, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

The Colonial Office List 1957, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; administrative relationships.

South Africa Administrative Areas and Native Reserves; 1:4,000,000; Sept 55, names and boundaries of first- and second-order units. Map No. 25029.

*The three territories are administered by a High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

ST. HELENA*
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 5

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS - -

REMARKS

The 5 districts are on St. Helena, which has a population of about 5,000. The other islands, 2 of which are inhabited (Tristan de Cunha, 230; Ascension, 130) are not populated densely enough to require civil divisions.

The administrative seat of the colony is Jamestown, St. Helena. The governor is represented by an administrator at Tristan de Cunha and, under normal conditions, by the local manager of Cables and Wireless Ltd., on Ascension Island.

REFERENCES

Colonial Office List 1957, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; number of districts and administrative relationships.

Whitaker's Almanack 1956, Joseph Whitaker, London; administrative relationships.

GAPS

Map coverage for boundaries is lacking.

*Including Ascension, Tristan de Cunha, Gough, Nightingale, and Inaccessible Islands.

Section E

EAST COAST ISLANDS

1
EAST COAST ISLANDS

ZANZIBAR*
(British Protectorate)

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 2

1951-53

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

mudiria (subdistrict): 12

1951-53

REMARKS

Each main island (Pemba and Zanzibar) with its adjacent islets constitutes a district. The town of Zanzibar ranks as a mudiria in its own right. The subdistricts are divided into shehias (areas) of which there are about 84 on Zanzibar and 54 on Pemba.

REFERENCES

Colonial Office List 1950, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; number of units and administrative relationships.

Map of Zanzibar Island; 1:180,000; Photo Drawing Office, Zanzibar; June 1953; names and boundaries of second- and third-order units, Zanzibar Island only. Call No. 92292.

GAPS

There appear to be no readily available sources giving names and boundaries of Pemba Island divisions.

*The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba together with small adjacent islets.

SEYCHELLES*
(British Crown Colony)
Seychelles

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 5

1951

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The five known administrative entities, which may not be called districts in all cases, include:

Mahé Island (north)
Mahé Island (south)
Praslin Island
La Digue Island
Victoria (city on Mahé Island)

Whether it is proper in a strict sense to rank the 5 units as first-order divisions is a moot question.

REFERENCE Colonial Office List 1951, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; names of units and administrative relationships.

GAPS How the lesser islands are grouped for administrative purposes is not made clear by available data.

*Mahé is the largest and most populous island; other chief islands include: Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, Félicité, North, St. Anne, Providence, Frigate, Denis, Cerf, and Bird. The following islands or island groups are dependencies: Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. Francois, St. Pierre, Cosmoledo, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra, and Farquhar.

COMORO ISLANDS

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS subdivision: 4

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS Each main island and its adjacent islets forms a subdivision.

The Chief of the Territory (an administrateur supérieur) has his seat at Dzaoudzi, and exercises administrative autonomy in all questions except those pertaining to defense, communications, and matters of mutual interest to the Comoros and Madagascar. Final responsibility for defense, communications, and problems common to the Comoros and Madagascar apparently rests with the High Commissioner of the Republic at Tananarive, who is the principal French officer of Madagascar.

REFERENCES Manuel de Géographie de Madagascar, Editions Larose, Paris, 1955; administrative relationships.

Foreign Service Despatch, Tananarive, Madagascar, No. 315, 23 June 1951; administrative relationships.

Atlas Colonial Français, L'Illustration, Paris, 1938; names of the units. Call No. A002 1938.

MADAGASCAR

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

province: 5

1955

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 79

1955

REMARKS

To aid administration of native affairs in interior areas, certain districts are grouped into five circonscriptions autonomes. Collectively, these intermediate units take in almost half the total area of Madagascar. The largest includes 7 districts and the others from 2 to 4.

The Madagascar capital, Tananarive, comprises 2 districts: (a) the city proper, and (b) the suburbs. No other towns appear to have equal or higher rank.

Islands near the coast (Nossi-Be, Juan de Nova, etc.) are administered as part of Madagascar, as are the Glorieuses Islands some 110 miles northwest of Madagascar. The Comoros Islands, a dependency of Madagascar in a limited sense, are discussed separately on p. 44.

Various islands in the south Indian Ocean (Amsterdam, St. Paul, Kerguelen, Crozet, etc.) controlled or claimed by France, together with the French claim in Antarctica, form a "district" under an administrator who reports to the chief French officer of Madagascar, a High Commissioner of the Republic.

REFERENCES

Manuel de Géographie de Madagascar, Éditions Larose, Paris, 1955; names and boundaries of units including the circonscriptions autonomes; map (p. 67) at 1:10,000,000 is poorly drawn, but usable.

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); 1st ed., World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954; boundaries of provinces and districts on map at 1:9,000,000, names from list keyed to the map by number; circonscriptions autonomes are not shown. Call No. aA000-23. W6-1954.

RÉUNION

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS departement (department): 1

1957

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS arrondissement: 2

1957

REMARKS Officially, Reunion is an overseas department of France. A more realistic breakdown of administrative units might be:

first-order
 arrondissement 2

second-order
 canton 35

third-order
 commune 23

The communes, although officially fourth-order, appear in some ways to be the real second-order units.

Some of the towns are divided into several cantons.

REFERENCE Bottin de Madagascar et des Territoires d'Amérique et d'Océanie,
Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1957; names and number of units; adminis-
trative relationships; boundaries shown on map at 1:350,000 --
except certain canton boundaries that cannot be represented at
this scale.

MAURITIUS*

Name and number of
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

district: 9

1954

Name and number of
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

--

REMARKS

Data are not available on second-order divisions, and it is doubtful whether such units exist.

Port Louis District seems to take in little more than the city and its outskirts; otherwise, no towns appear to rank as civil-divisions.

The outer islands administered by the Mauritius Government do not figure in the district pattern applicable to Mauritius Island, and apparently require no civil divisions. Rodriguez, the largest of the outer islands with some 14,000 inhabitants, is "under the charge of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner." Each of the remaining outer island groups has one or more sparsely inhabited islands that are visited periodically by two magistrates.

REFERENCES

Codepid (Map Supplement to the Epidemiological Cable Code); World Health Organization, Geneva, 1st ed., 1954; boundaries of districts on map at 1:1,000,000; names keyed to map by number. Call No. aA000-23. W6-1954.

Colonial Reports: Mauritius 1954; Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; administrative relationships; names and boundaries of districts shown on end paper map at 1:450,000; map is inferior to Codepid map cited above.

*Including Chagos Archipelago, Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals [St. Brandon], and Rodriguez Island.

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